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Great Britain - - George I., King

SOME

CONSIDERATIONS

UPON

HIS MAJESTY'S

MESSAGE;

AND THE

Dutchies of *Bremen and Verden.*

IN A

LETTER to the WORSHIPFUL
Mr. — Mayor of S—

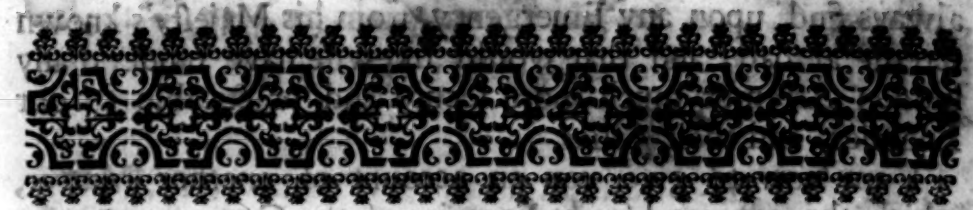
To which is prefix'd,

*A MAP of those DUTCHIES; and of the
Rivers ELBE and WESER.*

Printed for S. POPPING, at the *Black-Raven*; and sold
by the Booksellers.

Price One Shilling.





which the open and secret Enemies of the Government very much explode, and endeavor to represent in the most odious Colours imaginable. A Message which his Majesty has lately sent to the House of Commons, to as-

CONSIDERATIONS

“sent Dangers, and all future Apprehensions from Sweden.” To treat this Matter plain, I think it stands thus: Sweden has, for three or four Years last past, carried on a

Partisan War against us, by which we have lost many Ships, he counts upon to have made good, and which we have begun in the late Queen's time, before whose Death, Sweden had taken as many of our Ships as we have taken of theirs. Since his Majesty's Accession to the Throne, we have been at the Expence every Year of a great Squadron to the Baltic, for the Protection of the chief part of our Trade in those Parts. These Expeditions cannot be accounted at less than a

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always find, upon any Emergency, from his Majesty's known Credit abroad; and that would likewise have render'd any sudden Attempt much more secure and practicable to our Enemies, and their Allies.

I am now to give you an account of another Matter, which the open and secret Enemies of the Government very much explode, and endeavour to represent in the most odious Colours imaginable: And that is, " A Message which his Majesty has lately sent to the House of Commons, to desire them to enable him to make good such Engagements as he shall enter into, to put an end to our present Dangers, and all future Apprehensions from *Sweden*." To state this Matter plainly to you, I think it stands thus.

Sweden has, for three or four Years last past, carried on a Piratical War against us, by taking whatever *English* Ships he could meet with. These Depredations were first begun in the late Queen's time, before whose Death, *Sweden* had taken as many of our Ships, as amounted with their Loading to Seventy thousand Pounds. Since his Majesty's Accession, they have taken as many more as will make the Loss of our Merchants amount to near three hundred Thousand Pounds; besides which, we have been at the Expence every Year of a great Squadron to the *Baltick*, for the Protection of the chief part of our Trade in those Parts. The Charge of these Expeditions cannot be accounted at less than Three hundred and fifty thousand Pounds *per Annam*. To all this, when we add Two hundred thousand Pounds, which is not near what the Nation has paid dearer for those Commodities, or suffered by want of them, more than we should have done if our Trade had been free and open; we may with great certainty affirm, that the British Nation has lost and expended during the 3 or 4 Years last past above two Millions of Money, through this extravagant Behaviour of *Sweden*. More than all this, I need not tell you, what is so notorious, that that King is engag'd in the strictest Alliances, and has been for some time carrying on desperate Projects to Dethrone his Majesty. To which

It is sworn by the King of *Sweden* to do all in his power to bring about the ruin of the British Nation.

is owing all the Expence of the Fleet this year, and our being oblig'd to keep up 12 or 15000 Men more than we should otherwise have done. This being the Case, there seems to be three things left for us to choose one of.

First, To declare War against Sweden.

Secondly, To go on in the same way we have been in for these last three or four years. Or else, in the

Third place, to find some Expedient ~~which~~ to bring Sweden to Reason, and relieve us from the hardships we lie under, without a War.

The first seems to be the most obvious and reasonable; for I defy any one to say at *what time* England ever suffer'd the hundredth part of such Injuries and Insults, without endeavouring to revenge such Treatment, and to procure Satisfaction. This certainly would be what his Majesty's and the Nation's Honour requires. But the King has so much Tenderness for his People, and so great a Desire to see the Nation's Debts diminish'd, instead of increas'd, that he seems rather to consult for our Necessities, than for any thing else. A War could not be entred into without much hazard, and a very great Expence; and how long it might last, no human Prudence can foresee. For if we are to engage in a War, we must strengthen our selves by Alliances, and in forming those Alliances, as we should stipulate what would be absolutely necessary for us, so our Allies on their parts would engage us to carry on the War, till such time as the ends which they should propose to themselves, by uniting with us, should be answer'd; and by following their Fortune, we might bring an insupportable burthen upon our selves. On the other hand, for us to submit tamely to such Injuries and Affronts as we have born hitherto; and to go on with the continual loss of 5 or 600000*l.* per Ann. would not only make us contemptible to all Mankind, but in the end prove fatal to the whole Kingdom. Now to find a medium betwixt these two extreams, his Majesty's Ministers inform us, that for
a cer-

a certain sum of Money which is suppos'd to be about 250000 l, there may be found in the present critical juncture of Affairs, some proper Expedients to avoid the dismal Consequences of entering into a War; and at the same time to relieve us from the present hardships we suffer from Sweden, and from all future Apprehensions, and to restore an open Trade in the Baltick. This is in it self so reasonable a thing, that those who oppose it, can only oppose the manner in which it is desir'd. They say they are not for taking leaps in the Dark, nor for parting with their Money without knowing to what purposes. But thus much we are told, that it is to be employ'd to enable some Princes to act against Sweden, and to draw others off from him. In a few words, to bring such a Power upon him, as may, by the assistance of our Fleet, at once put an end to this War; which, should it be drawn out into length, must prove of the worst Consequence to Britain, and all Europe. The reason why it is not declar'd openly how this is to be done, and what Steps are to be taken in employing this Money, is, because if it was divulg'd, that would at the same time frustrate the effect. But we are farther assur'd, " That if this Money " is given, and his Majesty does lay it out, we shall have " an account next year how it has been employ'd when the " Service is over, or else the Money will remain to be dispos'd of as the Parliament shall think fit." Could any body imagine, I say, that after so much Confidence as this Parliament has already upon extraordinary occasions plac'd in the King, and after his Majesty's having made so good a use of that Confidence, could any body imagine (I say) that there should be one Negative, much less so much Clamour rais'd against so reasonable a request. I own there is nothing more popular than exclaiming against giving of Money, and putting the Nation to farther Expences, especially at a time when our Necessities require we should use all the good husbandry possible, in order to ease our selves of the heavy Debts we already lie under. But pray where will be the Oeconomy and prudent Management of going on in this ignominious

nominiouſ and ruinous way we are now in, of loſing 5 or
 600000 l. per Ann. and that, without any proſpect when it
 will end, rather than truſt his Maſteſty with a leſs ſum
 than one year's damage, to put an end, in all human proba-
 bility, to all our Loſſes and Expences at once? This, I
 muſt confeſs, I am not able to apprehend. But then it is ſaid,
Why cannot we cut ſhort all theſe Northern Quarrels, as King
William did, by a Squadron of Ships? Certainly, it is eaſie
enough to do it, ſay they, if there was nothing but England
in the caſe; but it ſhould ſeem there is ſome other myſterious
matter behind the Scene, which muſt go on ſtep by ſtep with our
Affairs, and ſo creates difficulties which otherwiſe would not be
found in our way. Thoſe who reaſon after this manner, for-
 get that King William would not have been able, by his Fleets
 only, had they been three times as ſtrong, to have pacify'd
 thoſe troubles. He concerted Meaſures with the Elector of
 Hanover, now our King, and with Sweden, to aſſiſt him
 with Forces by Land, whiſt he attack'd the Danes by Sea.
 To this end his preſent Maſteſty march'd at the head of a fine
 Army of his own Troops into Holſtein, prevented a great
 Body of Saxons from joyning the Danes, and forc'd the
 latter to raiſe the Siege of Tonningen with the utmoſt pre-
 cipitation; at the ſame time the Swede, by the aſſiſtance of
 the Fleets of England and Holland, was landed with all his
 Troops near the King of Denmark's capital City: By all
 which Attacks, from ſo many ſides, the Danes were oblig'd
 to break off from their Allies, and to ſubmit to ſuch Terms
 as were thought reaſonable. And now this is ſo far from
 being what thoſe who mention it would intend, that is to
 ſay, *a Reflection upon his Maſteſty and his Adminiſtration,* that
 it is the very thing he now requires in the caſe of Denmark,
 which King William put in practice in the caſe of Sweden.
 Any one may ſee by this plain ſtate of the matter of Fact,
 how abſurd it is to ſuppoſe a Squadron of Ships is capable
 of putting an end to any thing of this nature, without a
 Land Force. Should it be objected that England was not at
 the

the Expence at that time of putting the Swedish Troops into a Condition to act, I do not know how far that may be true; for I remember it was generally understood both here and abroad, that King *William* and the States did advance a considerable sum of Money to *Sweden*: But be that as it will, this Case is very different; for *Sweden* could not think the Maritime Powers so immediately concern'd in that Quarrel, as *Denmark* and other Princes will, with reason, imagine we are in this. *Denmark* had not pirated upon the *English* or *Dutch* Ships, or given *England* any occasion of suspicion of such pernicious Designs as *Sweden* has done; besides all which, *Necessity has no Law*; and tho' the King of *Denmark* is able to subsist his Troops at home, yet if they are to act abroad, and that in a great measure for our Service, *Denmark* is so exhausted by Friends and Foes, that she is utterly unable to furnish the necessary Expence.

Thus much is sufficient to shew, that 'tis impossible for the King to finish these Northern Confusions without some such Assistance as he desires, *which Assistance King William had*; and therefore the first part of this Argument is without foundation, and is as little worth Reflection as the invidious Suggestion, *That all our difficulties in the North are owing to his Majesty's Conduct in relation to Sweden*; whereas it is notorious, that *Sweden* took a great many of our Merchant Ships amounting to several Thousand Pounds in value, before the King came to the Crown, or had shewn any manner of Enmity to *Sweden*: But on the contrary, his Majesty, as has been just now said, had once sav'd the *Swedish* Provinces in *Germany*, by marching with his Army on purpose to their relief; and, during the King of *Sweden's* Absence in *Turkey*, had again us'd all his endeavours to preserve them by a Treaty, or by a neutral Army form'd into a Confederacy for that purpose: But when his *Swedish* Majesty, by an *Obstinacy of Conduct, peculiar to himself*, had lost all those Territories, and *Denmark* had acquir'd them by the same means as *Sweden* first procur'd them, that is to say, by the
Sword,

Sword, and consequently had just as good a Title to them: Our present King had a right to purchase any part of those Lands if he thought fit; and in buying these two Countries of *Bremen* and *Verden* of the King of *Denmark*, whatever Bargain his Majesty may have got for himself, as Elector of *Hanover*, I will venture to affirm, that he has done *England* the greatest service by this Purchase, and preserv'd it from one of the greatest dangers it was possible for any Prince in the World to do: And this I am so fully satisfied of, that I perswade myself you will be so too, when you have heard what I have to urge on this Head.

I must desire you to take the pains to examine a Map of a great part of the Empire, which I here send you inclos'd; and there you will perceive, that whilst the King of *Denmark* was in Possession of the Dutchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*, he was Master of the Sea Coast, from *Denmark* almost to the Seven Provinces. In this Tract of Territory you will see there are two great Rivers, both sides of which, at their very Entrance, were possess'd by the King of *Denmark*, one call'd the *Elbe*, the other the *Weser*: The first runs for above five Hundred Miles through *Bohemia*, *Saxony*, *Brandenburg*, and the rest of *Germany*: The other passes for about two Hundred and Fifty Miles through *Hessia*, *Westphalia*, *Oldenburg*, and some other Countries of the Empire. These two Rivers convey to innumerable Markets, all our Woollen and other *English* Manufactures, and all our Domestick and Foreign Commodities, such as, Lead, Tin, Leather, Corn, Tobacco, Sugars, &c. and this to the value of many hundred Thousand Pounds *per Annum*. This being the Case, I desire to know what could be of more dangerous consequence to *Great-Britain*, than that any one Prince should have had it in his Power, to have shut up the Mouths of these two Rivers to us, if he had thought fitting, or else to have exacted such Duties, as might have amounted to any Sum he had pleas'd. I would fain be informed, what Measures our Men of good Husbandry would have pursu'd in such a Juncture? Would you have made

made War with Denmark? That it seems is on no Account to be thought on. Why then, we must have submitted tamely to whatever Impositions she would have laid upon our Merchandizes, as Denmark has formerly done, when both Mouths of the *Sound* were in her Possession (a); for which reason *England* and *Holland*, at the Treaty of *Roschild*, were oblig'd to get those *Danish* Provinces which join'd to *Sweden*, added to that Crown. Besides our Case would have been still worse in this latter respect upon another Account; and that is, whilst our Fleets are superior at Sea, we can at any time force our Passage into the *Baltick*; but no Fleets can pass by strong Towns upon Rivers, nor can Ships of strength venture far up into them.

Is it not then a wonderful Happiness to *England*, that we are deliver'd from this imminent danger, and this without any manner of Expence or Labour to ourselves? The most vulgar Capacity that reflects upon this, must own, that 'tis not possible a greater Advantage could happen to us, than that our King should hold the Keys of both those Rivers, which, next to the *Thames*, and the *Severn*, are of the greatest consequence to Britain, of any two Rivers in the known World, and that these Streams so great a part of our Riches flows continually down to us? Is it not amazing, that People should be so much with prejudice and passion, that they overlook the great Advantages? We may now sit down quietly, in assurance, that so long time as there is a Pacification in the North, our Trade cannot be oppress'd; and when those Differences shall be adjust'd, the same Gracious Prince will without doubt endeavor

(a) Sometimes the Danes toll a Tonne Noble upon every Ship, and one per Cent. upon the Goods; and sometimes a half per Cent; and sometimes a 30th part of all the Goods was demanded, and taken. Queen *Elizabeth* sent four Colon Commissioners to get those Customs moderated, and fix'd at some certainty, but all to no purpose; for (says the Learned *Camden* on this Subject, in the Life of that Queen) *Princes* over abuse of their Customs which they have once enjoy'd, judging that such Royalties belong as Rights and Privileges to every Kingdom, and are not subject to any Foreign Abatement.

(II)

endeavour to secure us such a Freedom of Navigation in those Parts as is absolutely necessary to the very Being of *Britain*.

Thus it appears, how uninform'd those Persons are, who look upon *Bremen* and *Verden* as two paltry Places, of no more consequence to *Britain*, than two Mountains in *England*. Indeed if we could live and pay our Debts without Trade, it might be otherwise; and we should not need concern our selves about the Fate of any other Country, which we often hear mention'd with great Warmth; but so long as our superfluous Riches are of no use to us any longer, than whilst we have a vent for them, those Countries which take off our Commodities are of much the same importance to us in my poor Opinion, as those which produce them.

There was a Reign, in which the Honour and Interest of *England*, as it has been allow'd on all Hands, were perfectly well understood, and as well pursu'd, without Temerity or Baseness, and without Profusion or Avarice. Every Body sees I am going to speak of the famous *Elizabeth*. She indeed took care of the Church, and establish'd it, as we see to this day; but at the same time she was indefatigable in propagating our Trade in all Parts. If People will give themselves the trouble to examine, what Measures she pursu'd to raise our Commerce, especially our Woollen Manufactures to such a height, they will find, that from the beginning to the end of her Reign, she was continually sending about her Ministers, and spard no Expence to form Alliances with the Princes of the North, and of *Germany*, to procure Advantages to her Merchants, and to ease them of their Grievances. She enter'd into Treaties with all the Hanse Towns, and took them into her Protection, because they were Staples for our Woollen Goods. I believe one may imagine what her Opinion would have been in the Affair before us, from something that happen'd in her Reign.

In the Year 1597. the *English* Merchants were drove away from *Staden*, one of the chief Trading Towns of this insignificant Country of *Bremen*, as they call it. And what does that wise Princess do upon that occasion? She immediately sends away (a) four Ministers, and writes a very pressing Letter to (b) *Ortho* Duke of *BRUNSWICK* and *LUNENBURG*, one of his Majesty's Ancestors, to engage him to use his utmost endeavours by assisting her Embassadors at *Staden*, and by interposing with his Cousin German the Emperor, to get the liberty of Trade restor'd to her Subjects. His Highness writes her Majesty a very obliging Answer, (c) and acquaints her, *how soon he was, that being a Prince of the Empire, and not in a Condition to dispute with the Emperor, (who had put this Hardship upon the English) he was incapable of doing her Majesty that Service he sincerely wish'd.* Let every one judge now, how happy this great and wise Queen would have thought herself, if her good Friend and Ally the Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg* had been in such Circumstances, as not only to have slighted any impression from the Court of the Emperor, but likewise to have purchas'd these Countries for himself. The want of such a Power in that illustrious House at that time, was follow'd by no less a misfortune to us, than the *English* being depriv'd of all Traffick in *Germany*. This was all the more to have been accompany'd with the loss of our Trade with *Poland*, had not her Majesty sent a Minister to *Warsaw* and *Elblus* to prevent it; and this upon Terms no less dishonourable and pernicious, than allowing *Poland* the Transportation of Wheat, and all other Commodities, except

warlike

(a) *Robert* Earl of *Essex*; Sir *John Herbert*, Under Secretary; *Daniel Dunn*, Doctor of *Law*, and one of the Masters of Requests; and *Stephen Laflor*.

(b) *Ortho* Duke of *BRUNSWICK* and *LUNENBURG*, our most dear Cousin.

(c) Answer bear date from *Harbourg Castle*, the 21st of December, 1597.

warlike Stores, into *Spain*, then in open War with her Majesty. Is it not plain then, that these Countries, and this Alliance, which are now, thank God, so closely wove into our Friendship, have always been of the utmost Importance to Britain? so that one may venture to affirm, that if all that the Tories and Jacobites suggest, was true; if this 250000 l. was to be employ'd in preserving the Countries of *Bremen* and *Verden* in the hands of an inseparable Ally to England, by which means one of the most considerable Trades we have in the World, is secur'd from any Impositions which might have been laid upon it by the Prince from whom the Elector of *Hanover* purchas'd them; If (I say) that Sum, and as much more was to have been paid by England for the Protection of so great a Branch of our Wealth, this certainly would have been Money as well employ'd, as any that a Parliament ever rais'd: For, as I said before, if *Denmark*, instead of parting with those Provinces to *Hanover*, would have kept them in her own hands, and have laid what Duties she thought fit upon some of our Commodities, and prohibited others, especially our Woollen Manufactures, in favour of a near Ally to *Denmark*, who is encouraging that Business in his own Country with the utmost Industry; I say, what would England have done in this Case? Would these Gentlemen, who are so backward to part with 250000 l. to secure our Trade in the *Baltick*, to pacify the North, and in Consequence thereof to ease our selves of a very great part of our standing Forces; would they Heroically have enter'd upon a War with *Denmark*, *Prussia*, *Poland* and *Muscovy*, at that time knit in the closest Alliances? Or would they have been glad to have given four times the Sum demanded, to have been upon the foot we are now?

But as the Suggestion above mention'd is groundless; as it is evident the Money that is demanded, can only be employ'd in what relates to England; as the Parliament is to have an account of it next year; and as *King George* but his Majesty bought the Countries of *Bremen* and *Verden* for the crown of the town of *Verden* and two of the *Particulars*

den with his own Money; how can we be so ignorant, so blinded, so ungrateful as not to acknowledge this collateral Advantage, if I may so call it, as one of the greatest Services, as it really is, which could possibly be done to England? How can we help looking upon it as the first Fruits of our Happiness in being blest by Heaven with a Prince who has not only secur'd to us all we enjoy at home, but by his great Weight abroad, carries the Fortune and Prosperity of Britain every where with his own?

Thus, Sir, I have endeavour'd to set these matters in their proper light, which have been so industriously misrepresented; and after what has been here shewn, I hope no body will be so very a Dupe to a Party, as to look upon the greatest Blessings to his Country, as the greatest Misfortunes.

April 8. 1717.

I am, &c.

POSTSCRIPT.

SINCE I writ the above, I have look'd over the last Chamber House Account that I have by me of our Exports. It is from Christmas 1713, to Christmas 1714. If I was to send you all the particulars of the Merchandise exported from England into those two Rivers the Elbe and the Rhine, it would make a Letter much bigger than this which I am now writ you. I will however send you the Particulars of two Species of our English native Commodities, the two of the growth of our Plantations.

Particulars

Particulars of four Species of Goods exported from *England* in one Year, which pass through the Countries of *Bremen* and *Verden*, to the Towns and Places upon the *Elbe* and the *Weser*.

Woollen Manufacture.

Cloths	Spanish	6,797 Pieces	84,962	10 0
	White	2,242 ² Pieces	18,500	12 6
	Flannel	382,101 Yards	40,598	4 7 ¹ / ₂
	Frize	27,840 Yards	3,712	0 0
	Kerfies	16,439 ² Pieces	29,180	0 6
	Northern dozens double	3,143 Pieces	24,322	10 0
	Ditto single	8,212 Pieces	30,795	0 0
	Penitones frized	6 Pieces	15	15 0
	Perpetts and Serges	878,635 l.	128,124	5 5
	Sayes	2,252 l.	308	17 0
Stockings,	Childrens Woollen	1,461 dozen	273	18 9
	Ditto Worsted	220 dozen	82	10 0
	Mens Woollen	16,833 dozen	18,095	9 6
	Mens Worsted	4,759 dozen	8,211	2 11 ¹ / ₂
	Womens Ditto	100 dozen	137	10 0
Hosiery,	Double	5,599 Pieces	20,996	5 0
	Minikin	9,776 Pieces	18,093	10 0
	Broad	11 ¹ / ₂ Pieces	112	2 6
	Long	1,122 ¹ / ₂ Pieces	8,169	17 6
Cloths	Rashies	4 Pieces	24	0 0
	Ramnants	462 l.	51	19 6
	Short	1034 Pieces	10,857	0 0
	Woollen Stuffs	356,935 l.	62,463	12 6
	Ditto mixt	958 l.	251	9 6
	Waistcoats Woollen	41 dozen	53	6 0
	Ditto Worsted	¹ / ₂ dozen	1	6 0
	Blankets	8 Pair	7	16 0
	Woollen Caps	3 dozen	1	10 0
	Yarn Mohair	6,127 l.	1,305	8 0
				509,798 8 9
	Plain leather Gloves	1,150 dozen	345	3 0
	Tann'd leather	15,508 3 4 Cwt. qrs. lbs.	34,280	15 0
	Leather wrough	605 l.	68	1 3
	Leather Jumps	89 Gross.	65	0 0
				12,713 19 3
	Tobacco	1,484,191 l. Cwt. qrs. lbs.	12,735	10 0
	Brown Sugar	39,539 1 26	96,902	12 1 ¹ / ₂
				12,735 10 0
				509,798 8 9
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The whole Sum you see is Six hundred, eighty eight thousand, seven hundred, thirty seven Pounds, twelve Shillings, and eleven Pence; from whence it appears, computing by this Account, which in all probability is very near a Medium, that we annually export into this part of *Germany* as great a quantity of Goods and Merchandize of the Product of our own Countries, and of the Labour of our Poor and of our Seamen, as in four Species only, brings from thence in Money, or the most necessary Commodities, no less a Sum, than the whole Civil List amounts to, within a very small matter. Our Exports to the same places, come to several hundred thousand Pounds more yearly. The Article of the Callicoes in the same year now cited, amounts to One hundred, thirty four thousand Pounds.

But, as I said above, I will not make this Letter too tedious. This is sufficient to shew you what might have been the Consequence to our Country in particular, which is one of the Cloathing parts of *England*, if all this Trade was at the mercy of any one Prince, to lay what Impositions he might please upon it; which would have been the Case, as has been shewn, if his Majesty had not got those Countries out of the hands of *Denmark*. I cannot help thinking if these things had been set in their proper light sooner, but many Places would have express'd their grateful Sense to his Majesty on this Occasion in their late Addresses to Congratulate his Return. Pray desire your Neighbours to think calmly of this matter, and not suffer themselves to be deluded by ill designing Persons. I do not take any pleasure in reflecting upon Princes, and especially those that are in their Graves, nor upon departed Ministers; but I must take the liberty to observe how great a difference there is between what hath been not many years ago, and this Affair now under Consideration.

We cannot have forgot when all the Arts, and utmost Violence of a Court, were made use of to open a free Trade with *France*; the Consequence of which must have been the sending

sending yearly out of *England* a Million and upwards of
 our Money thither, to bring home the *Supports of Vanity and
 Luxury*, to the utter destruction of our own Poor, and to
 the great prejudice of the Rich. However, it was boldly
 affirm'd in every Place, that that Commerce would have
 been prodigiously to the benefit of *England*. We now see
 a very great Branch of our most useful Trade; which main-
 tains our common People comfortably, and makes them
 happier than all the rest of Mankind in their station of Life,
 and at the same time, makes the Gentry the envy of all the
 World; I say, we see this considerable Branch, which was
 in greater hazard lately, than it has been at any time ever
 since we had a Trade, happily deliver'd out of Danger by
 that Prince, who not only sits upon the Throne as King of
 these Dominions, but is also, in another Quality, a most be-
 neficent Ally to them; yet we every day hear People Repine
 at, Calumniate, and endeavour to render odious the very
 Power which has procur'd, and preserves to us these inesti-
 mable Advantages.

F I N I S